

SOUTH IN TURMOIL OVER SWEATT RULE

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ATLANTA, June 9 (AP) Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia shouted defiance Monday in first southern reaction to Supreme Court decisions hitting at racial segregation.

Others hailed the opinions as putting the south "in the parade of democracy."

The court ruled that a Negro law student must be admitted to the all-white University of Texas because separate facilities for Negroes there are not equal.

It said white and Negro students in graduate work at the University of Oklahoma cannot be separated. And it ruled out racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

Declared Talmadge: "As long as I am governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools.

"The line is drawn. The threats that have been held over the head of the South for four years are now pointed like a dagger ready to be plunged into the very heart of southern tradition."

W. A. Folkes managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper, said the decisions "certainly will be a means by which the South will join in the parade of democracy."

And George Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, said "the Supreme Court made it perfectly clear that unequal facilities are illegal. It remains the South's duty to provide equality. The right way to do that will be for our institutions of higher learning to welcome qualified Negroes who seek admittance."

The council is an inter-racial organization of southerners formed to promote equal opportunities.

The decisions found the South with many glaring educational in-equalities. Not a single southern state supports a Negro medical school. A Ph. D. degree is not available at any southern Negro university.

In Georgia alone, state school Superintendent M. D. Collins estimated it would cost \$100,000,000 to equalize Negro public schools.

In a Maryland case, a state court already has held that sending Negroes to out-of-state schools does not solve the problem. It held that equal, facilities must be provided within each state.

In New York, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued the following statement:

"THE SUPREME COURT decisions emphasize once more that the courts of the land are far in advance of the Congress in recognizing the legal and moral obligations of our government to grant civil rights to all citizens regardless of race, creed or color.

"...segregated educational facilities on the graduate and professional levels have been declared not to be equality within the meaning of the 14th Amendment. This is a great step forward."